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cally before a screen standard rods of 20, 50 and 100 cm. long and before a similar screen at a greater distance, other similar rods in succession varying slightly in length from the standard. The subject was required to choose that which seemed nearest the standard. His results are summed up in the following table. The standard rod was at a constant distance of 50 cm. from the eye of the subject; the comparison rod was in one series at 2.50 m. (left hand table), and in the other at 5.25 m. (right hand table) behind the standard; the figures are the excess in cm. of the rods which seemed equal to the standard rods over the length of the latter.

	Distance 50 cm. + 2.50 m.			Distance 50 cm. + 5.25 m.		
Length of standard in cm.	20	50	100	20	50	100
Observer M.M.	0.62	3.37	7.75	1.67	7.62	6.62
“ G.M.	1.62	6.62	9.25	1.92	9.00	10.00

The table indicates according to the author that “the comparison-magnitude which seems at different distances equal to a given [standard]-magnitude increases constantly with the distance, but very slowly;” that “the absolute difference of the comparison-magnitude, which seems at a given distance equal to the standard-magnitude, increases with the latter;” and that “it is probable that the relative difference remains nearly constant [for all] at the same distance.” For the further discussion of these results, which tell, as far as they go, in favor of the empirical theory, the reader is referred to the original.

III.—HYPNOTISM.

Der Hypnotismus, seine Bedeutung und seine Handhabung. A. FOREL. Stuttgart, F. Enke, 1889. pp. 88.

A part of this pamphlet originally appeared in an article in the *Zeitschrift f. d. ges. Strafrechtswissenschaft* (reviewed, AMER. JOUR. PSY. II. 316), and is now published with additions to meet the desire for a brief account of the more important facts of hypnotism. The scientific standing of the writer and his experimental knowledge of his subject make his work one to be most highly recommended. Among the additions is a section on the subjective aspect of hypnotism, in which are reprinted from the *Münchener Med. Wochenschrift*, Dr. Bleuler's experience as a subject, (noted below) and the author's own experience in auto-hypnotization (reviewed, AMER. JOUR. PSY. II., 509).

Zur Psychologie der Hypnose. DR. E. BLEULER, of Rheinau. Münchener Med. Wochenschrift, No. 5, 1889.

The self-observation of an intelligent subject always has value and even more by reason of its rarity in hypotism. Dr. Bleuler entered the experiment with full will to be hypnotized, but endeavored to withhold himself from suggestion to learn its power. He thus describes his sensations on the first establishment of hypnosis. “My condition was now that of a pleasant and grateful repose; it came over me that I had no need at all to change my position, which under other circumstances would not have been continuously quite

comfortable. Mentally I was completely clear, observing myself; my hypnotizer could confirm everything objective that I afterwards told. By the suggestions that followed, the content of my conscious thought was not otherwise influenced than in waking; nevertheless they were in great part realized." On being told that he could not straighten his flexed arm, he felt his biceps tighten, entirely against his will, and counteract the extensors. On other occasions this was not felt; his will seemed then to have lost control over his muscles, or even to be itself paralyzed. He was able to reflect critically that the suggestion of an anæsthesia was made too early in the experiment, but felt pricks only as touches with a blunt edge. After repeated suggestion that he should wake next morning at a fixed hour, he passed a restless night waiting for the time to come; when the suggestion was otherwise given his sleep was undisturbed. Though he could long contend against a suggested action he was generally obliged to yield. Each new one, even if it was the cessation of action, seemed for the instant unpleasant. Suggestions of a complicated action could easily be resisted as wholes, but not when the successive acts necessary to its accomplishments were given separately. A post-hypnotic suggestion was with difficulty kept from fulfilment till wiped out by a night's sleep. Once an hallucination of taste was produced. When amnesia was suggested, but not very vigorously, there was difficulty in recollecting what happened, (once a brief period was wholly lost), and the subject could not fix the order of events. He was roused against his will by suggestion in about 10 seconds and without unpleasant symptoms.

Suggestive Therapeutics. A treatise on the nature and uses of hypnotism. H. BERNHEIM. Translated by Christian A. Herter. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1889, 8vo., pp. 420.

Of the French original of this work we said in May, 1888, "we regard [it] as on the whole the most scientific of the many works that have appeared in France within the present decade upon this subject, and we deem it a matter of serious regret that writers representing this method and stand-point were not chosen by the publishers of the International Scientific Series to present the subject to English and American readers, in preference to such thorough-going partisans of the school of Charcot, which has been latterly so reluctant to accept the far better methods and results of Nancy." The regret then expressed has been met by the translation before us. Dr. Herter has had opportunity for observing the phenomena of which his author writes, with Prof. Forel of Zürich, himself a prominent representative of the Nancy school, and also in Paris at the Salpêtrière. His translation is readable, and the American public is to be congratulated on having the better side of the Paris-Nancy debate so well represented.

Hypnotism: its history and present development. F. BJÖRNSTRÖM, Translation from the second Swedish edition by Nils Posse. The Humboldt Library No. 113. pp. 124, 8vo. New York, 1889.

As long as comparatively few of the many foreign works on hypnotism are rendered into English and as still fewer are written in English, it becomes a matter of importance which books are chosen for translation, when as in this case the work is distinctly addressed to a large public and is published in a very accessible form. The